

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

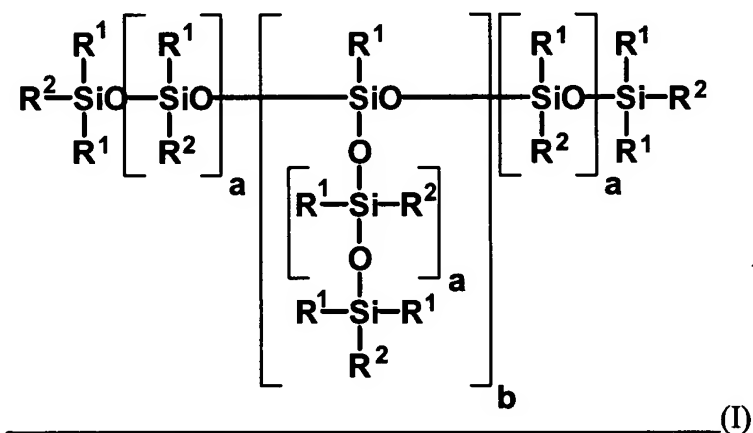
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (Cancelled)

Claim 2 (Currently Amended) ~~The organopolysiloxane copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the fragment~~

~~$[-(O-C)-S-O-]$ , corresponds to the radical of 12-hydroxystearic acid or of ricinoleic acid and  $t$  is between 2 and 5~~ An organopolysiloxane copolymer comprising, on average, at least one polyester group bonded to a siloxane via a spacer and, on average, at least one hydrophilic group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer, of the general formula (I):



in which

$R^1$  are identical or different and are alkyl radicals having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or phenyl radicals,

$R^2$  independently of one another are  $R^1$ ,  $-A-R^3$  or  $-B-R^4$

in which

$-A-$  is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 3 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

and/or is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the general average formula



in which

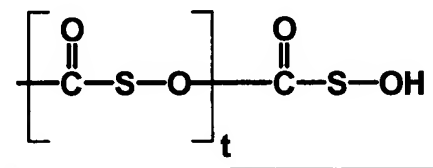
q = 1 to 100,

r = 0 to 100,

s = 0 to 100,

R<sup>5</sup> is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

R<sup>3</sup> is a polyester radical of the general formula

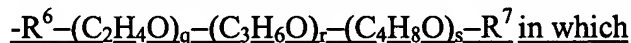


in which

t is an integer in the range from 2 to 5, and [-(O=C)-S-O-] is a radical of 12-hydroxystearic acid or of ricinoleic acid,

-B- acts as a spacer between siloxane backbone and the radical R<sup>4</sup>,

R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrophilic radical of the general average formula



q = 1 to 100,

r = 0 to 100,

s = 0 to 100,

R<sup>6</sup> is a divalent alkylene or alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds;

R<sup>7</sup> is a hydrogen atom, alkyl or acyl radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or

R<sup>4</sup> is a polyhydroxyorganyl radical selected from the group consisting of glycerol, polyglycerol, sugar or sugar derivative radical, a polyvinyl alcohol radical, a carboxylate, sulfate or phosphate radical, an ammonium radical or an amphoteric betaine or and amphoglycinate radical,

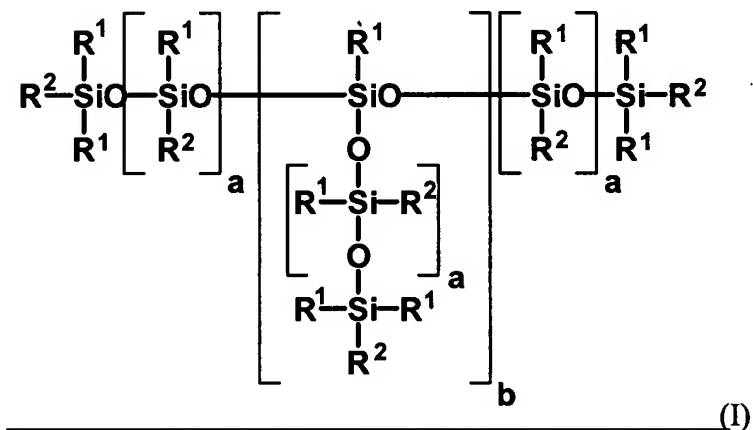
a has a value from 1 to 1000, and

b has a value from 0 to 10

with the proviso that, on statistical average, at least in each case one radical  $R^2 = -A-R^3$  and  $R^2 = -B-R^4$  is present, or in the case where no radical  $-B-R^4$  is present, at least one radical  $R^2 = -A-R^3$  is present in which  $-A-$  is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the above-described general average formula



Claim 3 (Currently Amended) The organopolysiloxane copolymer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydrophilic radical  $R^4$  is a radical selected from the group consisting of polyethers, polyglycerol, polyvinyl alcohol, sugar and sugar derivatives An organopolysiloxane copolymer comprising, on average, at least one polyester group bonded to a siloxane via a spacer and, on average, at least one hydrophilic group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer, of the general formula (I):



in which

$R^1$  are identical or different and are alkyl radicals having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or phenyl radicals,

$R^2$  independently of one another are  $R^1$ ,  $-A-R^3$  or  $-B-R^4$

in which

$-A-$  is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 3 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

and/or is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the general average formula



in which

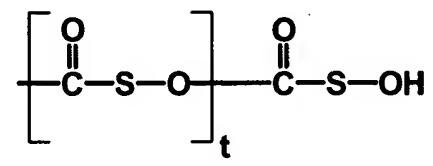
q = 1 to 100,

r = 0 to 100,

s = 0 to 100,

R<sup>5</sup> is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

R<sup>3</sup> is a polyester radical of the general formula



in which

t is an integer in the range from 1 to 10, and  $[-(\text{O}=\text{C})-\text{S}-\text{O}-]$  is the fragment of a corresponding hydroxycarboxylic acid,

HO-(O=C)-S-OH, in which

-S- is an optionally branched and/or double-bond-containing alkylene radical having 5 to 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least 5 carbon atoms are between the carboxyl group  $[\text{HO}-\text{C}(\text{O})-]$  and the hydroxyl group  $[-\text{OH}]$ ;

-B- acts as a spacer between siloxane backbone and the radical R<sup>4</sup>,

R<sup>4</sup> is a radical selected from the group consisting of polyethers, polyglycerol, polyvinyl alcohol, sugar and sugar derivatives,

a has a value from 1 to 1000, and

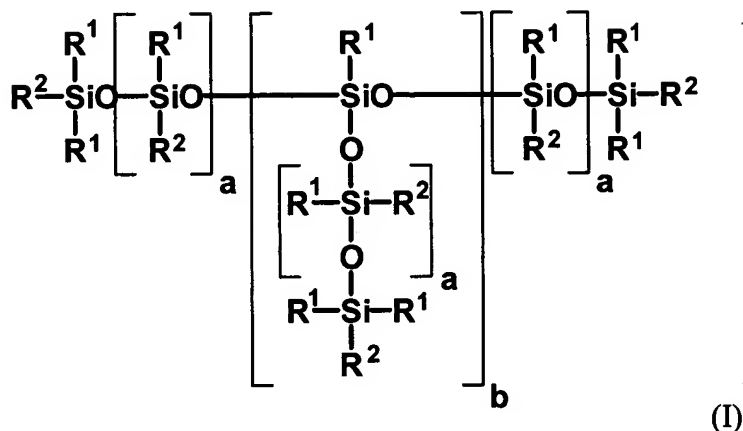
b has a value from 0 to 10

with the proviso that, on statistical average, at least in each case one radical  $\text{R}^2 = -\text{A}-\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^2 = -\text{B}-\text{R}^4$  is present, or in the case where no radical  $-\text{B}-\text{R}^4$  is present, at least one radical  $\text{R}^2 = -\text{A}-\text{R}^3$  is present in which  $-\text{A}-$  is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the above-described general average formula



Claim 4 (Cancelled)

Claim 5 (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound of general formula (I)



in which

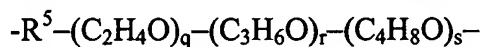
$\text{R}^1$  are identical or different and are alkyl radicals having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or phenyl radicals,

$\text{R}^2$  independently of one another are  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $-\text{A}-\text{R}^3$  or  $-\text{B}-\text{R}^4$

in which

$-\text{A}-$  is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 3 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

and/or is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the general average formula



in which

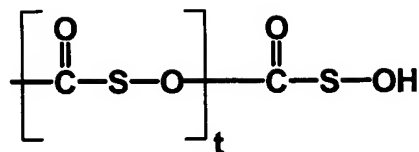
$q = 1$  to 100,

$r = 0$  to 100,

$s = 0$  to 100,

$\text{R}^5$  is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

$\text{R}^3$  is a polyester radical of the general formula



in which

t is integers in the range from 1 to 10, and  $[-(\text{O}=\text{C})-\text{S}-\text{O}-]$  is the fragment of a corresponding hydroxycarboxylic acid

$\text{HO}-(\text{O}=\text{C})-\text{S}-\text{OH}$ , in which

$-\text{S}-$  is an optionally branched and/or double-bond-containing alkylene radical having 5 to 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least 5 carbon atoms are between the carboxyl group  $[\text{HO}-\text{C}(\text{O})-]$  and the hydroxyl group  $[-\text{OH}]$ ;

$-\text{B}-$  acts as a spacer between siloxane backbone and the radical  $\text{R}^4$ ,

$\text{R}^4$  is a hydrophilic radical of the general average formula

$-\text{R}^6-(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_q-(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O})_r-(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O})_s-\text{R}^7$  in which

q = 1 to 100,

r = 0 to 100,

s = 0 to 100,

$\text{R}^6$  is a divalent alkylene or alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds;

$\text{R}^7$  is a hydrogen atom, alkyl or acyl radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or

$\text{R}^4$  is a polyhydroxyorganyl radical, ~~in particular~~ selected from the group consisting of glycerol, polyglycerol, sugar or sugar derivative radical, a polyvinyl alcohol radical, a carboxylate, sulfate or phosphate radical, an ammonium radical or an amphoteric betaine ~~or~~ and amphoglycinate radical,

a has a value from 1 to 1000, and

b has a value from 0 to 10

with the proviso that, on statistical average, at least in each case one radical  $\text{R}^2 =$

$-\text{A}-\text{R}^3$  and  $\text{R}^2 = -\text{B}-\text{R}^4$  is present, or in the case where no radical  $-\text{B}-\text{R}^4$  is present, at least one radical  $\text{R}^2 = -\text{A}-\text{R}^3$  is present in which  $-\text{A}-$  is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the above-described general average formula

$-R^5-(C_2H_4O)_q-(C_3H_6O)_r-(C_4H_8O)_s-$ , which comprises adding on polyester radicals either by hydrosilylation of a polyester carrying a double bond to a polyhydrogensiloxane, or by esterification of an OH-functional polysiloxane with a polyester carrying a free carboxyl group.

Claim 6 (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the fragment  $[-(O=C)-S-O-]_t$  corresponds to the radical of 12-hydroxystearic acid or of ricinoleic acid and t is between 2 and 5.

Claim 7 (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the hydrophilic radical  $R^4$  is a radical selected from the group consisting of polyethers, polyglycerol, polyvinyl alcohol, sugar and sugar derivatives.

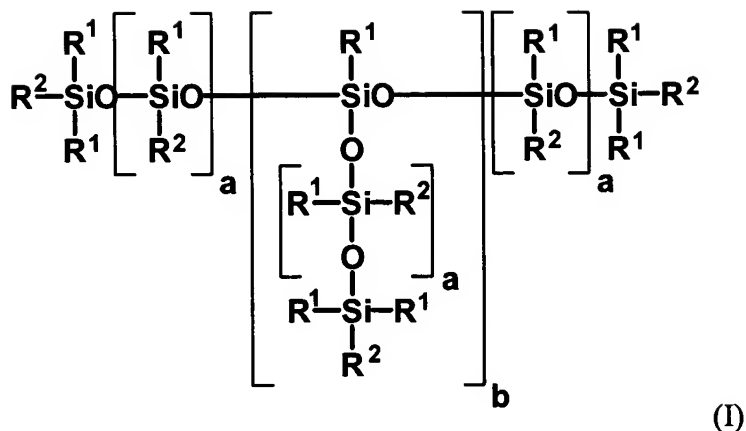
Claim 8 (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein  $b = 0$  and  $a = 10$  to 150.

Claims 9-17 (Cancelled)

Claim 18 (New) The organopolysiloxane copolymer of claim 2, wherein  $b = 0$  and  $a = 10$  to 150.

Claim 19 (New) The organopolysiloxane copolymer of claim 3, wherein  $b = 0$  and  $a = 10$  to 150.

Claim 20 (New) An organopolysiloxane copolymer comprising, on average, at least one polyester group bonded to a siloxane via a spacer and, on average, at least one hydrophilic group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer, of the general formula (I):



in which

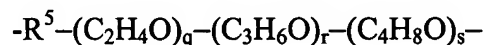
$\text{R}^1$  are identical or different and are alkyl radicals having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or phenyl radicals,

$\text{R}^2$  independently of one another are  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $-\text{A}-\text{R}^3$  or  $-\text{B}-\text{R}^4$

in which

$-\text{A}-$  is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 3 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

and/or is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the general average formula



in which

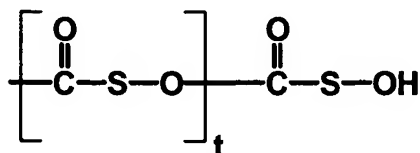
$q = 1$  to  $100$ ,

$r = 0$  to  $100$ ,

$s = 0$  to  $100$ ,

$\text{R}^5$  is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

$\text{R}^3$  is a polyester radical of the general formula





in which

t is an integer in the range from 2 to 5, and  $[-(O=C)-S-O-]$  is a radical of 12-hydroxystearic acid or of ricinoleic acid,

-B- acts as a spacer between siloxane backbone and the radical  $R^4$ ,

$R^4$  is a radical selected from the group consisting of polyethers, polyglycerol, polyvinyl alcohol, sugar and sugar derivatives,

a has a value from 1 to 1000, and

b has a value from 0 to 10

with the proviso that, on statistical average, at least in each case one radical  $R^2 = -A-R^3$  and  $R^2 = -B-R^4$  is present, or in the case where no radical  $-B-R^4$  is present, at least one radical  $R^2 = -A-R^3$  is present in which -A- is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the above-described general average formula

